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corridor of commerce or personal interest by way of portals that are identified to the inquirer using "descriptive phrases" written in the language of the inquirer, and, insofar as this Rendering of that Model integrates both geographic and aspect portals, either set of portals can accomplish similar results but with reduced functionality, and, insofar as this Rendering targets a global audience and assigns a Domain Name to each portal, that name will always be "illegible to a majority" of a global audience because of language and no matter which language or alphabet or pictograph is chosen, the remainder of the audience will be limited as to how much information can be derived from a single, short-length, Domain Name and therefore most inquirers will use the "descriptive phase" for both comprehension and navigation instead of the Domain Name of which the TLD (Top-Level Domain, such as, sponsored, independent, country-code or the dot COM, dot NET or dot ORG generic TLD) component of the name is deemed meaningless for purposes described hereof. whereas the SLD component of the name is a primary component of the aforementioned "descriptive phrase" and the language used most often by these Renderings for an SLD is "English" with an adopted naming convention that prefixes each SLD with the value "gmt" or "report" where prefix "gmt-" (with hyphen for international clarity and also possessed without the hyphen for property integrity) is the acronym for "Greenwich Mean Time" and is used for its recognizable and relational attributes on a global scale, and where prefix "report" is the verb of meaning "to relate or to link in logical association, to carry-back information" and is used to prefix the names of geographic areas and other topics including but NOT limited to reportAlabama, reportAlaska, reportArizona, reportArkansas, reportCalifornia, reportColorado, reportConnecticut, reportDelaware, reportFlorida, reportGeorgiastate, reportHawaii, reportIdaho, reportIllinois, reportIndiana, reportIowa, reportKansas, reportKentucky, reportLouisiana, reportMaine, reportMaryland, reportMassachusetts, reportMichigan, reportMinnesota, reportMississippi, reportMissouri, reportMontana, reportNebraska, reportNevada, reportNewhampshire, reportNewjersey, reportNewmexico, reportNewyork, reportNorthcarolina, reportNorthdakota, reportOhio, reportOklahoma, reportOregon, reportPennsylvania, reportRhodeisland, reportSouthcarolina, reportSouthdakota, reportTennessee, reportTexas, reportUtah, reportVermont, reportVirginia, reportWashington, reportWestvirginia, reportWisconsin, reportWyoming, reportAmericansamoa, reportGuam, reportPuertorico, reportUsvirginislands, reportWashingtondc, reportEngland, reportNorthernireland, reportScotland, reportWales, reportAlberta, reportBritishcolumbia, reportManitoba, reportNewbrunswick, reportNewfoundland, reportNovascotia, reportNunavut, reportNwterritories, reportOntario, reportPrinceedwardis, reportQuebec, reportSaskatchewan, reportYukonterritory, reportAfghanistan, reportAfricanrepublic, reportAlbania, reportAlgeria, reportAndorra, reportAngola, reportAntiqua-barbuba, reportArgentina, reportArmenia, reportAruba, reportAustralia (nation, continent is reportOceania), reportAustria, reportAzerbaijan, reportAzores, reportBahrain, reportBangladesh, reportBarbados, reportBelarus, reportBelgium, reportBelize, reportBenin, reportBermuda, reportBhutan, reportBolivia, reportBosnia, reportBotswana, reportBrazil, reportBritishvirginis, reportBruneidarussalam, reportBulgaria, reportBurkinafaso, reportBurundi, reportCambodia, reportCameroon, reportCanada, reportCanaryislands, reportCapeverde, reportChad, reportChile, reportChina, reportColombia, reportComoros, reportCongodemrep, reportCongorepublic, reportCookislands, reportCostarica, reportCote-d-ivoire, reportCroatia, reportCuba, reportCyprus, reportCzechrepublic, reportDenmark, reportDjibouti, reportDominica. reportDominicanrep, reportEasttimor, reportEcuador, reportEgypt, reportElsalvador, reportEquatorialguinea, reportEritrea, reportEstonia,

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conductors (paths), gmt-towers, gmt-stations, gmt-reservoirs, gmt-quarries, gmt-wells, gmt-mines, gmt-fields, gmt-orchards, gmt-vineyards, gmt-construction-zone, gmt-landscaping, gmt-camps, gmt-buildings, gmt-depots, gmt-seaports, gmt-airports, gmt-water, gmt-irrigation, gmt-fuels, gmt-sanitation, gmt-rubbish, gmt-electricity, gmt-telecommunications, and, GMT-CIVIL includes gmt-title, gmt-money, gmt-legal, gmt-hazards, gmt-health-care, gmt-lineman, gmt-utilities, gmt-postal, gmt-passenger, gmt-guard, gmt-security, gmt-defense, and, GMT-SOCIAL includes gmt-nomad, gmt-refugee, gmt-rural, gmt-urban, gmt-distinction, and, GMT-PEOPLE includes gmt-123, gmt-youth, gmt-ego, gmt-elder, each with pertinent content available through gmt-food, gmt-dwellings, gmt-furnishings, gmt-clothing, gmt-tools, gmt-education, gmt-the-arts, gmt-beauty, gmt-jewelry, gmt-organizations, gmt-competitions, gmt-toys, gmt-transportation, gmt-health, gmt-rx, gmt-circumstance, gmt-investments, gmt-debt, and, GMT-RELAX for gmt-recreation, gmt-pets, gmt-photos, gmt-events, gmt-attractions, gmt-dining, gmt-shopping, gmt-movies, gmt-television, gmt-radio, gmt-event-services, gmt-catering, gmt-beverages, gmt-snacks, gmt-tonics and gmt-travel-agency for gmt-tours, gmt-cruises, gmt-shores, gmt-islands, gmt-wilderness, gmt-hotels, gmt-motels, and, GMT-COMMODITIES includes gmt-elements, gmt-rock, gmt-minerals, gmt-fossil-fuels, gmt-soil, gmt-timber, gmt-crops, gmt-livestock, gmt-dairy, gmt-poultry, gmt-seafood, gmt-essences, gmt-byproducts, gmt-recycle, and, GMT-SCIENCE for gmt-physics, gmt-chemistry, gmt-biology and for gmt-mathematics, and, GMT-TECHNOLOGY of gmt-quantum, gmt-thermal, gmt-solid-state, gmt-fluid-mechanics, gmt-mechanical, gmt-electromagnetic, gmt-electrical, gmt-electronic, gmt-chemical, gmt-botanic, gmt-physiological, gmt-medical, gmt-pharmaceutical, gmt-genetic, gmt-geological, gmt-oceanographic and for gmt-micro and gmt-portable, and, GMT-PRODUCTION includes gmt-convey, gmt-measure, gmt-apportion, gmt-refining, gmt-processing, gmt-piercing, gmt-shaping, gmt-surface, gmt-join, gmt-packaging, gmt-workplace, gmt-supplies, gmt-waste, gmt-equipment, gmt-maintenance, gmt-management, gmt-labour, gmt-jobs, and, GMT-MARKETING includes gmt-advertising, gmt-freight, gmt-storage, gmt-distribution, gmt-retailing, gmt-b2b, gmt-trade, gmt-local, and, GMT-BUSINESS includes gmt-chambers, gmt-agents, gmt-consortia, gmt-ceo, gmt-cfo, gmt-roi. and, GMT-FINANCIAL includes gmt-banking, gmt-trust, gmt-loans, gmt-credit, gmt-brokerage, gmt-escrow, gmt-patents, gmt-securities, gmt-funds, gmt-stocks, gmt-bonds, gmt-underwriting, gmt-insurance, and, where the topics listed under GMT-INDUSTRIES include many of the above topics plus gmt-fishing, gmt-agriculture, gmt-mining, gmt-materials, gmt-manufacturing, gmt-construction, gmt-service-sector, gmt-farming, gmt-forestry, gmt-gemstones, gmt-lumber, gmt-wood, gmt-steel, gmt-aluminum, gmt-copper, gmt-concrete, gmt-brick, gmt-fibers, gmt-compositions, gmt-torque, gmt-thrust, gmt-generators, gmt-circuits, gmt-controls, gmt-machinery, gmt-refrigeration, gmt-furnaces, gmt-textiles, gmt-paper, gmt-containers, gmt-furniture, gmt-appliances, gmt-shipbuilding, gmt-automotive, gmt-earthmovers, gmt-combines, gmt-aviation, gmt-aerospace, gmt-observation, gmt-computers, gmt-demolition, gmt-real-estate, gmt-entertainment, gmt-sports, gmt-restaurants, gmt-publishing, and, where some SLD topics are primarily used as repositories of notable-content presented in the form of "excerpts" published in the midst of other relevant topics and those SLDs include GMT-PREMIERE (new businesses, goods and services), GMT-LEADERS (internationally and locally), GMT-ARTISANS (masters, perfection first), GMT-FOCUS (in depth information), GMT-BRIEF (timely, informative notes) and, GMT-SURPLUS and GMT-DEFICIT (major requests and opportunities), and, where some Domain Names mimic the GMT-INDEX through the use of viewer-friendly or self-promoting **Linguistic**-Domain-Names that itemize the major indexes in the language of the inquirer and those names are grouped

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1 Indexing and retrieval of scientific literature 94%



Steve Lawrence , Kurt Bollacker , C. Lee Giles

Proceedings of the eighth international conference on Information and knowledge management November 1999

The web has greatly improved access to scientific literature. However, scientific articles on the web are largely disorganized, with research articles being spread across archive sites, institution sites, journal sites, and researcher homepages. No index covers all of the available literature, and the major web search engines typically do not index the content of Postscript/PDF documents at all. This paper discusses the creation of digital libraries of scientific literature on the web, incl ...

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Proceedings of the 8th international conference on Intelligent user interfaces January 2003

3 Authoritative sources in a hyperlinked environment 88%










Jon M. Kleinberg

Journal of the ACM (JACM) September 1999


Volume 46 Issue 5

The network structure of a hyperlinked environment can be a rich source of information about the content of the environment, provided we have effective means for understanding it. We develop a set of algorithmic tools for extracting information from the link structures of such environments, and report on experiments that demonstrate their effectiveness in a variety of context on the World Wide Web. The central issue we address within our framework is the distillation of broad search topics, ...

- 4** Electronic market: the roadmap for university libraries and members to survive in the information jungle 88%
 Michael Christoffel , Sebastian Pulkowski , Bethina Schmitt , Peter C. Lockemann
ACM SIGMOD Record December 1998
Volume 27 Issue 4
This contribution argues that electronic markets can serve as a powerful mechanism to entice providers to identify their customer base and to offer customer-oriented, high-quality and economical services and to induce customers to a more focused and price-conscious behavior. The paper claims that this should be particularly true for the provision and access to scientific literature where the tradition so far has been mostly free access by customers and non-transparent cost accounting and se ...
- 5** Guiding people to information: providing an interface to a digital library using reference as a basis for indexing 87%
 Shannon Bradshaw , Andrei Scheinkman , Kristian Hammond
Proceedings of the 5th international conference on Intelligent user interfaces January 2000
We describe Rosetta, a digital library system for scientific literature. Rosetta makes it easy for people to find the information for which they are looking even when using short, imprecise queries. Rosetta indexes research articles based on the way they have been described when cited in other documents. The concise descriptions that occur in citations are similar to the short queries people typically form when searching; therefore, citations make a better basis for indexing than do the wor ...
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- 8** Evaluating HyperDisco as an infrastructure for digital libraries 85%
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- 9** Invited Speakers' Abstract: ResearchIndex: inside the world's largest free full-text index of scientific literature 84%
 Steve Lawrence
Proceedings of the international conference on Knowledge capture October 2001
ResearchIndex (also known as CiteSeer) is a digital library of scientific literature that aims to improve communication and progress in science. This talk covers the design, implementation, and operation of ResearchIndex.
- 10** From informatics to bioinformatics 84%
 Vladimir B. Bajic , Vladimir Brusic , Jinyan Li , See-Kiong Ng , Limsoon Wong
Proceedings of the First Asia-Pacific bioinformatics conference on Bioinformatics 2003 - Volume 19 January 2003

Informatics has helped in launching molecular biology into the genomic era. It appears certain that informatics will continue to be a major factor in the success of molecular biology in the post-genome era. In this paper, we describe advances made in data integration and data mining technologies that are relevant to molecular biology and biomedical sciences. In particular, we discuss some past and present research results on topics such as (a) the taming of autonomous heterogeneous distributed d ...

11 Health aspects of wireless communication: criteria for evaluation of 84%


 scientific reports on biological effects of radiation from wireless communication

James C. Lin

ACM SIGMOBILE Mobile Computing and Communications Review October 2002

Volume 6 Issue 4


12 Improving access to scientific literature 84%

 Steve Lawrence

Proceedings of the fourth international workshop on Web information and data management November 2002

CiteSeer (also known as ResearchIndex) is a digital library of scientific literature that aims to improve communication and progress in science. CiteSeer features include automatic metadata extraction, autonomous citation indexing, graph analysis, citation context extraction, and related document computation. This talk covers the design, implementation, and operation of CiteSeer. Steve Lawrence is a Senior Research Scientist at NEC Research Institute, Princeton, NJ. His research interests include ...


13 Social navigation: On the recommending of citations for research papers 84%

 Sean M. McNee , Istvan Albert , Dan Cosley , Prateep Gopalkrishnan , Shyong K. Lam , Al Mamunur Rashid , Joseph A. Konstan , John Riedl

Proceedings of the 2002 ACM conference on Computer supported cooperative work November 2002

Collaborative filtering has proven to be valuable for recommending items in many different domains. In this paper, we explore the use of collaborative filtering to recommend research papers, using the citation web between papers to create the ratings matrix. Specifically, we tested the ability of collaborative filtering to recommend citations that would be suitable additional references for a target research paper. We investigated six algorithms for selecting citations, evaluating them through o ...

14 Content analysis as a word-processing option 84%

 John M. Carroll

Proceedings of the 4th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Information storage and retrieval: theoretical issues in information retrieval May 1981

A simple content-analysis program incorporated in a word-processing system can display the most significant sentence of a page of text and give a short list of the more important words. This could help authors write titles, summaries, and descriptor lists. The content-analysis program relies on word frequency, precedence, and co-occurrence as indicators of content significance. Test show it performs at least as well as some trained indexers.

15 The visual display of information in an information retrieval environment 84%



Donald B. Crouch

Proceedings of the 9th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval September 1986

This paper gives an overview of the graphical techniques which have been used in the representation of information in a document collection environment. An assessment of the applicability of existing multivariate data graphical techniques to the vector space model is presented.

16 An investigation of content representation using text grammars

84%



D. V. Rama , Padmini Srinivasan

ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS) January 1993

Volume 11 Issue 1

We extend prior work on a model for natural language text representation and retrieval using a linguistic device called text grammar. We demonstrate the value of this approach in accessing relevant items from a collection of empirical abstracts in a medical domain. The advantage, when compared to traditional keyword retrieval, is that this approach is a significant move towards knowledge representation and retrieval. Text representation in this model includes keywords and their conceptual r ...

17 Navigating in information spaces: Information foraging models of

82%



browsers for very large document spaces

Peter Pirolli , Stuart K. Card

Proceedings of the working conference on Advanced visual interfaces May 1998

Information Foraging (IF) Theory addresses user strategies and technology for seeking, gathering, and using on-line information. We present IF-based models and evaluations of two interfaces: the Scatter/Gather browser for large document collections, and the Butterfly interface for surfing the citation link structure of scientific literatures. A computational cognitive model, ACT-IF, models observed users by assuming that they have heuristics that optimize their information foraging behavior in a ...

18 Simple and fast optimistic protocols for fair electronic exchange

82%



Silvio Micali

Proceedings of the twenty-second annual symposium on Principles of distributed computing July 2003

Assume each of two parties has something the other wants. Then, a fair exchange is an electronic protocol guaranteeing that either both parties get what they want, or none of them does. Protocols relying on traditional trusted parties easily guarantee such exchanges, but are inefficient (because a trusted party must be part of every execution) and expensive (because trusted parties want to be paid for each execution). In this paper we• Quickly review fair exchanges that are *optimistic* ...

19 Node similarity in networked information spaces

82%



Wangzhong Lu , Jeannette Janssen , Evangelos Milios , Nathalie Japkowicz

Proceedings of the 2001 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on Collaborative research November 2001

Networked information spaces contain information entities, corresponding to nodes, which are connected by associations, corresponding to links in the network. Examples of networked information spaces are: the World Wide Web, where information entities are web pages, and associations are hyperlinks; the scientific literature, where information entities are articles and associations are references to other articles. Similarity between information entities in a networked information space can be de ...

20 Section 02: perspectives: How does the design community think about design? 82%



Michael E. Atwood , Katherine W. McCain , Jodi C. Williams

Proceedings of the conference on Designing interactive systems: processes, practices, methods, and techniques June 2002

Design is a term that brings many people together. Collectively, we distinguish ourselves from others by the fact that we are *designers* and members of a *design community*. But, *design* is also a term that pushes people apart. The *design* that some value in the new fashions in the boutiques in Milan is not seen by everyone as *design*. While some are impressed with the *design* of a new telephone, not everyone sees this as *design*. As a community, w ...

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Results 1 - 4 of 4 short listing

- 1** JUSTICE: a judicial search tool using intelligent concept extraction 82%



James Osborn , Leon Sterling

Proceedings of the seventh international conference on Artificial intelligence and law June 1999

A legal knowledge based system called JUSTICE is presented which provides conceptual information retrieval for legal cases. JUSTICE can identify heterogeneous representations of concepts across all major Australian jurisdictions. The knowledge representation scheme used for legal and common sense concepts is inspired by human processes for the identification of concepts and the expected order and location of concepts. These are supported by flexible search functions and various string utili ...

- 2** Using logic programming to model Multi-Agent web legal systems – an 80%



application report

Paulo Quaresma , Irene Rodrigues

Proceedings of the 8th international conference on Artificial intelligence and law May 2001

A logic programming framework for the definition of cooperative multi-agent legal web information retrieval systems is proposed. Cooperation is achieved through the use of dialogue processing techniques, namely, the inference of the user intentions and the existence of a pro-active system behaviour, which tries to help users in their searches.

The proposed architecture has a core IR module, which accesses the legal knowledge bases, and three specialised logic programming agents: an ag ...

- 3** INSYDER — an information assistant for business intelligence 77%



Harald Reiterer , Gabriela Mußler , Thomas M. Mann , Siegfried Handschuh

Proceedings of the 23rd annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research

and development in information retrieval July 2000

The WWW is the most important resource for external business information. This paper presents a tool called INSYDER, an information assistant for finding and analysis business information from the WWW. INSYDER is a system using different agents for crawling the Web, evaluating and visualising the results. These agents, the used visualisations, and a first summary of user studies are presented.

4 Real life information retrieval: a study of user queries on the Web 77%

Bernard J. Jansen , Amanda Spink , Judy Bateman , Tefko Saracevic

ACM SIGIR Forum April 1998

Volume 32 Issue 1

We analyzed transaction logs of a set of 51,473 queries posed by 18,113 users of *Excite*, a major Internet search service. We provide data on: (i) **queries** --- the number of search terms, and the use of logic and modifiers, (ii) **sessions** --- changes in queries during a session, number of pages viewed, and use of relevance feedback, and (iii) **terms** --- their rank/frequency distribution and the most highly used search terms. Common mistakes are also observed. Implications ...

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- 1 A patent search and classification system 100%
 Leah S. Larkey
Proceedings of the fourth ACM conference on Digital libraries August 1999

- 2 Scalable feature selection, classification and signature generation for 99%
 organizing large text databases into hierarchical topic taxonomies
 Soumen Chakrabarti , Byron Dom , Rakesh Agrawal , Prabhakar Raghavan
The VLDB Journal — The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases August 1998
 Volume 7 Issue 3

We explore how to organize large text databases hierarchically by topic to aid better searching, browsing and filtering. Many corpora, such as internet directories, digital libraries, and patent databases are manually organized into topic hierarchies, also called *taxonomies*. Similar to indices for relational data, taxonomies make search and access more efficient. However, the exponential growth in the volume of on-line textual information makes it nearly impossible to maintain such taxono ...

- 3 Enhanced hypertext categorization using hyperlinks 97%
 Soumen Chakrabarti , Byron Dom , Piotr Indyk
ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1998 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data June 1998
 Volume 27 Issue 2

A major challenge in indexing unstructured hypertext databases is to automatically extract meta-data that enables structured search using topic taxonomies, circumvents keyword ambiguity, and improves the quality of search and profile-based routing and filtering. Therefore, an accurate classifier is an essential component of a hypertext database. Hyperlinks pose new problems not addressed in

the extensive text classification literature. Links clearly contain high-quality semantic clues that ...

- 4 Collection selection and results merging with topically organized U.S. patents and TREC data 94%



Leah S. Larkey , Margaret E. Connell , Jamie Callan

Proceedings of the ninth international conference on Information and knowledge management November 2000

- 5 Automated categorization in the international patent classification 94%



C. J. Fall , A. Töröcsvári , K. Benzineb , G. Karetka

ACM SIGIR Forum April 2003

Volume 37 Issue 1

A new reference collection of patent documents for training and testing automated categorization systems is established and described in detail. This collection is tailored for automating the attribution of international patent classification codes to patent applications and is made publicly available for future research work. We report the results of applying a variety of machine learning algorithms to the automated categorization of English-language patent documents. This procedure involves a ...

- 6 Computing curricula 2001 92%



Journal on Educational Resources in Computing (JERIC) September 2001

- 7 Hierarchical classification of Web content 90%



Susan Dumais , Hao Chen

Proceedings of the 23rd annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval July 2000

This paper explores the use of hierarchical structure for classifying a large, heterogeneous collection of web content. The hierarchical structure is initially used to train different second-level classifiers. In the hierarchical case, a model is learned to distinguish a second-level category from other categories within the same top level. In the flat non-hierarchical case, a model distinguishes a second-level category from all other second-level categories. Scoring rules can further take ad ...

- 8 Technique for automatically correcting words in text 89%



Karen Kukich

ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) December 1992

Volume 24 Issue 4

Research aimed at correcting words in text has focused on three progressively more difficult problems: (1) nonword error detection; (2) isolated-word error correction; and (3) context-dependent word correction. In response to the first problem, efficient pattern-matching and n-gram analysis techniques have been developed for detecting strings that do not appear in a given word list. In response to the second problem, a variety of general and application-specific spelling cor ...

- 9 Information retrieval: digital handling of chemical structures and associated information 89%




S. J. Tauber

Proceedings of the 1965 20th national conference August 1965

THE NEED for ready access to chemical information is by now generally recognized as common to many different agencies within government as well as to industrial, academic, and other private organizations. A review of techniques available for finding chemical information and of work in progress toward improving and augmenting those techniques will not here be attempted¹. This paper concentrates on our work at the National Bureau of Standards and our approach to developin ...


10 Practical minimal perfect hash functions for large databases 88%

 Edward A. Fox , Lenwood S. Heath , Qi Fan Chen , Amjad M. Daoud

Communications of the ACM January 1992


Volume 35 Issue 1

11 Using SAT for combinational equivalence checking 87%

 E. Goldberg , M. Prasad , R. Brayton

Proceedings of the conference on Design, automation and test in Europe March 2001

12 Advances in SAT: A proof engine approach to solving combinational 87%


 design automation problems

Gunnar Andersson , Per Bjesse , Byron Cook , Ziyad Hanna

Proceedings of the 39th conference on Design automation June 2002

There are many approaches available for solving combinational design automation problems encoded as tautology or satisfiability checks. Unfortunately there exists no single analysis that gives adequate performance for all problems of interest, and it is therefore critical to be able to combine approaches. In this paper, we present a proof engine framework where individual analyses are viewed as strategies---functions between different proof states. By defining our proof engine in such a way that ...


13 A protein patent query system powered by Kleisli 87%

 Jing Chen , Limsoon Wong , Louxin Zhang

ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1998 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data June 1998

Volume 27 Issue 2

14 A parallel execution model for a database machine with high 87%


 performances

Didier Donsez , Pascal Faudemay

Proceedings of the second international symposium on Databases in parallel and distributed systems July 1990

In this paper, we present a mixed MIMD / SIMD execution model for a reconfigurable computer. This model is adapted to the use of a specialized associative coprocessor, embedded in this host machine. A main characteristic of the model is that it uses four types of processes (decoding, calculus, coprocessor communication and transaction manager), and that in principle one process of each type is allowed on each processor. Time intervals are allocated to operations into partitions of t ...

15 Industry session 1: knowledge management and semantics: Thematic 85%

 mapping - from unstructured documents to taxonomies

Christina Yip Chung , Raymond Lieu , Jinhui Liu , Alpha Luk , Jianchang Mao , Prabhakar Raghavan

Proceedings of the eleventh international conference on Information and knowledge management November 2002

Verity Inc. has developed a comprehensive suite of tools for accurately and efficiently organizing enterprise content which involves four basic steps: (i) creating taxonomies, (ii) building classification models, (iii) populating taxonomies with documents, and (iv) deploying populated taxonomies in enterprise portals. A taxonomy is a hierarchical representation of categories. A taxonomy provides a navigation structure for exploring and understanding the underlying corpus without sifting through ...

16 Machine learning in automated text categorization 85%



Fabrizio Sebastiani

ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) March 2002

Volume 34 Issue 1

The automated categorization (or classification) of texts into predefined categories has witnessed a booming interest in the last 10 years, due to the increased availability of documents in digital form and the ensuing need to organize them. In the research community the dominant approach to this problem is based on machine learning techniques: a general inductive process automatically builds a classifier by learning, from a set of preclassified documents, the characteristics of the categories. ...

17 Workshop on patent retrieval SIGIR 2000 workshop report 85%



Noriko Kando , Mun-Kew Leong

ACM SIGIR Forum April 2000

Volume 34 Issue 1

18 Memory-wall: Boosting trace cache performance with nonhead miss 85%



speculation

Stevan Vlaovic , Edward S. Davidson

Proceedings of the 16th international conference on Supercomputing June 2002

Trace caches are used to help dynamic branch prediction make multiple predictions in a cycle by embedding some of the predictions in the trace. In this work, we evaluate a trace cache that is capable of delivering a trace consisting of a variable number of instructions via a linked list mechanism. We evaluate several schemes in the context of an x86 processor model that stores decoded instructions. By developing a new classification for trace cache accesses, we are able to target those misses t ...

19 NSF workshop on industrial/academic cooperation in database systems 85%



Mike Carey , Len Seligman

ACM SIGMOD Record March 1999

Volume 28 Issue 1

20 Tree induction vs. logistic regression: a learning-curve analysis 85%



Claudia Perlich , Foster Provost , Jeffrey S. Simonoff

The Journal of Machine Learning Research December 2003

Volume 4

Tree induction and logistic regression are two standard, off-the-shelf methods for building models for classification. We present a large-scale experimental comparison of logistic regression and tree induction, assessing classification accuracy and the quality of rankings based on class-membership probabilities. We use a learning-

curve analysis to examine the relationship of these measures to the size of the training set. The results of the study show several things. (1) Contrary to some prior
0 ...

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1 Building efficient and effective metasearch engines 100%



Weiyl Meng , Clement Yu , King-Lup Liu
ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) March 2002
Volume 34 Issue 1

Frequently a user's information needs are stored in the databases of multiple search engines. It is inconvenient and inefficient for an ordinary user to invoke multiple search engines and identify useful documents from the returned results. To support unified access to multiple search engines, a metasearch engine can be constructed. When a metasearch engine receives a query from a user, it invokes the underlying search engines to retrieve useful information for the user. Metasearch engines have ...

2 A highly scalable and effective method for metasearch 100%




Weiyl Meng , Zonghuan Wu , Clement Yu , Zhuogang Li
ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS) July 2001
Volume 19 Issue 3

A metasearch engine is a system that supports unified access to multiple local search engines. Database selection is one of the main challenges in building a large-scale metasearch engine. The problem is to efficiently and accurately determine a small number of potentially useful local search engines to invoke for each user query. In order to enable accurate selection, metadata that reflect the contents of each search engine need to be collected and used. This article proposes a highly scalable ...


3 Towards a highly-scalable and effective metasearch engine 100%




Zonghuan Wu , Weiyl Meng , Clement Yu , Zhuogang Li
Proceedings of the tenth international conference on World Wide Web April 2001

- 4** Efficient and effective metasearch for text databases incorporating linkages among documents 100%
 Clement Yu , Weiyi Meng , Wensheng Wu , King-Lup Liu
ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 2001 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data May 2001
 Volume 30 Issue 2


Linkages among documents have a significant impact on the importance of documents, as it can be argued that important documents are pointed to by many documents or by other important documents. Metasearch engines can be used to facilitate ordinary users for retrieving information from multiple local sources (text databases). There is a search engine associated with each database. In a large-scale metasearch engine, the contents of each local database is represented by a representative. Each u ...

- 5** Architecture of a metasearch engine that supports user information needs 99%
 Eric J. Glover , Steve Lawrence , William P. Birmingham , C. Lee Giles
Proceedings of the eighth international conference on Information and knowledge management November 1999

When a query is submitted to a metasearch engine, decisions are made with respect to the underlying search engines to be used, what modifications will be made to the query, and how to score the results. These decisions are typically made by considering only the user's keyword query, neglecting the larger information need. Users with specific needs, such as "research papers" or "homepages," are not able to express these needs in a way that affects the decisions made b ...

- 6** Information Retrieval and Text Mining: Discovering the representative of a search engine 98%
 King-Lup Liu , Adrain Santoso , Clement Yu , Weiyi Meng
Proceedings of the tenth international conference on Information and knowledge management October 2001

Given a large number of search engines on the Internet, it is difficult for a person to determine which search engines could serve his/her information needs. A common solution is to construct a metasearch engine on top of the search engines. Upon receiving a user query, the metasearch engine sends it to those underlying search engines which are likely to return the desired documents for the query. The selection algorithm used by a metasearch engine to determine whether a search engine should be ...

- 7** Poster session: Discovering the representative of a search engine 98%
 King-Lup Liu , Clement Yu , Weiyi Meng
Proceedings of the eleventh international conference on Information and knowledge management November 2002

Given a large number of search engines on the Internet, it is difficult for a person to determine which search engines could serve his/her information needs. A common solution is to construct a metasearch engine on top of the search engines. Upon receiving a user query, the metasearch engine sends it to those underlying search engines which are likely to return the desired documents for the query. The selection algorithm used by a metasearch engine to determine whether a search engine should be ...

98%

8 Experiences with selecting search engines using metasearch

Daniel Dreilinger , Adele E. Howe

ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS) July 1997

Volume 15 Issue 3

Search engines are among the most useful and high-profile resources on the Internet. The problem of finding information on the Internet has been replaced with the problem of knowing where search engines are, what they are designed to retrieve, and how to use them. This article describes and evaluates SavvySearch, a metasearch engine designed to intelligently select and interface with multiple remote search engines. The primary metasearch issue examined is the importance of carefully selecti ...

9 Efficient and effective metasearch for a large number of text databases 98%

Clement Yu , Weiyi Meng , King-Lup Liu , Wensheng Wu , Naphtali Rishe

Proceedings of the eighth international conference on Information and knowledge management November 1999

Metasearch engines can be used to facilitate ordinary users for retrieving information from multiple local sources (text databases). In a metasearch engine, the contents of each local database is represented by a representative. Each user query is evaluated against the set of representatives of all databases in order to determine the appropriate databases to search. When the number of databases is very large, say in the order of tens of thousands or more, then a traditional metasearch engine ...

10 Web Search---Your Way

97%



Eric J. Glover , Steve Lawrence , Michael D. Gordon , William P. Birmingham , C. Lee Giles

Communications of the ACM December 2001

Volume 44 Issue 12

Improving Web searching with user preferences.

11 Demos: SE-LEGO: creating metasearch engines on demand

97%



Zonghuan Wu , Vijay Raghavan , Chun Du , Komanduru Sai C , Weiyi Meng , Hai He , Clement Yu

Proceedings of the 26th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in informaion retrieval July 2003**12 World Wide Web: Merging techniques for performing data fusion on the web 95%**

Theodora Tsikrika , Mounia Lalmas

Proceedings of the tenth international conference on Information and knowledge management October 2001

Data fusion on the Web refers to the merging, into a unified single list, of the ranked document lists, which are retrieved in response to a user query by more than one Web search engine. It is performed by metasearch engines and their merging algorithms utilise the information present in the ranked lists of retrieved documents provided to them by the underlying search engines, such as the rank positions of the retrieved documents and their retrieval scores. In this paper, merging techniques are ...


13 Research centers: Research activities in database management and information retrieval at University of Illinois at Chicago

91%




Isabel Cruz , Ashfaq Khokhar , Bing Liu , Prasad Sistla , Ouri Wolfson , Clement Yu
ACM SIGMOD Record September 2002
 Volume 31 Issue 3

14 Rank aggregation methods for the Web 90%


 Cynthia Dwork , Ravi Kumar , Moni Naor , D. Sivakumar
Proceedings of the tenth international conference on World Wide Web April 2001

15 Industry session 3: data analysis, mining, and managing XML: 88%

 Intelligent metasearch engine for knowledge management
 Eui-Hong Han , George Karypis , Doug Mewhort , Keith Hatchard
Proceedings of the twelfth international conference on Information and knowledge management November 2003

The explosive growth of available information sources and the resulting information overload pose several problems for users in many business organizations and educational institutions. First, searching through several information sources, one at a time, is a source of enormous frustration for users. Second, top-ranked documents in search results are frequently irrelevant to what users are interested in. To address these problems, we have developed ixmeta™, a powerful metasearch engine tha ...

16 Early user---system interaction for database selection in massive 87%

 domain-specific online environments
 Jack G. Conrad , Joanne R. S. Claussen
ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS) January 2003
 Volume 21 Issue 1


The continued growth of very large data environments such as Westlaw and Dialog, in addition to the World Wide Web, increases the importance of effective and efficient database selection and searching. Current research focuses largely on completely autonomous and automatic selection, searching, and results merging in distributed environments. This fully automatic approach has significant deficiencies, including reliance upon thresholds below which databases with relevant documents are not search ...

17 Auctions and E-commerce: Paid placement strategies for internet 85%

 search engines
 Hemant K. Bhargava , Juan Feng
Proceedings of the eleventh international conference on World Wide Web May 2002

Internet search engines and comparison shopping have recently begun implementing a paid placement strategy, where some content providers are given prominent positioning in return for a placement fee. This bias generates placement revenues but creates a disutility to users, thus reducing user-based revenues. We formulate the search engine design problem as a tradeoff between these two types of revenues. We demonstrate that the optimal placement strategy depends on the relative benefits (to provid ...

18 Information retrieval on the web 85%

 Mei Kobayashi , Koichi Takeda
ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) June 2000
 Volume 32 Issue 2

In this paper we review studies of the growth of the Internet and technologies that

are useful for information search and retrieval on the Web. We present data on the Internet from several different sources, e.g., current as well as projected number of users, hosts, and Web sites. Although numerical figures vary, overall trends cited by the sources are consistent and point to exponential growth in the past and in the coming decade. Hence it is not surprising that about 85% of Internet user ...

19 Information retrieval: Condorcet fusion for improved retrieval 84%



Mark Montague , Javed A. Aslam

Proceedings of the eleventh international conference on Information and knowledge management November 2002

We present a new algorithm for improving retrieval results by combining document ranking functions: *Condorcet-fuse*. Beginning with one of the two major classes of voting procedures from Social Choice Theory, the Condorcet procedure, we apply a graph-theoretic analysis that yields a sorting-based algorithm that is elegant, efficient, and effective. The algorithm performs very well on TREC data, often outperforming existing metasearch algorithms whether or not relevance scores and training ...

20 The consumer side of search: Bias on the web 84%



Abbe Mowshowitz , Akira Kawaguchi

Communications of the ACM September 2002

Volume 45 Issue 9

When it comes to measuring bias on the Web, there is clearly strength in numbers (of search engines, that is).

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Intelligent Systems, IEEE [see also IEEE Expert] , Volume: 15 , Issue: 2 , Ma April 2000

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